THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9504. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1782.

THEATRE ROYAL.

For the BENEFIT of Miss CAPON.

On WEDNESDAY Evening, July 31. will be presented,
The COMEDY of The

CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

Written by Mr COLEMAN.

Lord Ogleby, Mr WARD;
Sir John Melvill, Mr WOODS;
Sterling, Mr Johnson; Brush, Mr Hallion; Canton, Mr Hamilton; Serjeant Flower, Mr Sparks; Traverse, Mr Simpson; Trueman, Mr J. Bland;
And Lovewell, Mr DAVIES.
Mrs Hiedelberg, Mrs BURDEN;
Miss Sterling, Mrs Sparks; Betty, Mrs Mills; Chambermaid, Mrs Mountfort; Trusty, Mrs Henderson;
And Fanny, Mrs JACKSON.

End of the Play,

THE CALEDONIAN SHEPHERDS,

By Mr ALDRIDGE and Miss CAPON.

To which will be added, (not acted here these many years) the Masque of

C O M U S.

Comus, Mr DAVIES;
Spirit, Mr Sparks; Elder Brother, Mr Simpson; Younger Brother, Mr Banks;
And the Song of *Sweet Echo*, Mr LEONI;
Accompanied on the Flute by Mr MUSCHET.
The Lady, Mrs WALCOT;
Sabrina, Mrs Henderson; Pastoral Nymph, Mrs Mills;
And Euphrosine, Mrs JACKSON.
Bacchanals, Mr Kelly, Mr Hallion, Mr Sutherland, Mr Hamilton, Mr J. Bland, Mr Bland, jun. &c.
Bacchants, Mrs Burden, Mrs Charteris, Mrs Mountfort, &c. &c.

In the course of the Entertainment will be performed, the DANCE of

RURAL MERRIMENT,

By Mr ALDRIDGE and Miss CAPON.

And, by particular desire, the favourite Song of THE BANKS OF BANNA, by Mr LEONI.

St CECILIA's HALL.

On TUESDAY next, the 30th current,

FOR SIGNIOR & SIGNORA CORRI's BENEFIT,

WILL BE PERFORMED,

A CONCERT OF MUSIC.

To begin at Six o'clock.

Tickets to be had at Signior Corri's, Lady Stair's Close, Lawn-market, Price 3 s.

The following Advertisement was ordered to be inserted in the Edinburgh news-papers, by a General Meeting of the Commissioners of Supply of the COUNTY of INVERNESS, held upon the 30th day of April last.

THE Meeting having taken into their serious consideration the alarming abuses which prevail in this part of the united kingdom, in creating qualifications for electors of Members of Parliament, by means of splitting superiorities, and separating them from the property of lands, are unanimously of opinion, that such nominal qualifications are unconstitutional, and subversive of the freedom of elections; and have resolved to concur with other counties in Scotland in every legal measure for obtaining a correction of these abuses, and for putting the rights of electors upon a proper and constitutional footing.

Signed in name, at sight, and by appointment of the meeting, by ALEXR. CHISOLM of Chisolm, Esq; their Preses.

Extracted from the records of Court, by

ALEXR. GRANT, Clk.

COUNTY OF MORAY.

AT a full Meeting of the Gentlemen, real proprietors of the county of Moray, held at Elgin the 21st of May last, called for the purpose of taking into consideration, the present state of the representation of the people in Parliament, the Meeting came to the following unanimous resolutions:

I. That the present mode of creating nominal and fictitious qualifications for voting at elections for Members of Parliament is alarming and unconstitutional, and subject to the greatest abuses.

II. That this Meeting will use every endeavour in their power to obtain a correction of such abuses, by pursuing every legal measure for putting elections of members of Parliament for this part of the kingdom upon a constitutional and equal footing.

III. That for this purpose, Sir James Grant of Grant, Baronet, and Francis Russel of Westfield, Esq; advocate, be a committee of this meeting, to meet at Edinburgh, and correspond and concur with the other counties of Scotland, and otherwise, without delay, to pursue in name, and at the expence of this Meeting, such measures as to them may appear most conducive to this end.

IV. That in hopes, and with a persuasion of inducing the other counties of Scotland, (many of whom, like us, must have felt, and all of whom must be sensible of the weight of Aristocratical influence), to join in this exertion for emancipation, the Meeting appoint their Preses to sign these their resolutions, and to order the same to be published in the Edinburgh news papers.

LEWIS DUFF, Preses.

WICK IN CAITHNESS, JUNE 18, 1782.

THE Justices of Peace, &c. met by adjournment, Benjamin Dunbar of Hempriggs Preses.—Amongst other things, it was agreed, that Sir William Dunbar of Hempriggs, now at Edinburgh, and John Sinclair of Ulbster, Esq; now attending his duty in Parliament, should meet or correspond with gentlemen of other counties, and consult about a more constitutional representation, and guarding against fictitious and nominal votes; and they appoint James Sinclair of Dunan, Esq; to correspond with the gentlemen above named from the country; and they named Benjamin Dunbar, Esq; John Sutherland of Swinzie, Esq; George Sinclair of Ulbster, Esq; and Bailie Maclea of Wick, as a standing committee, to consult and consider of these matters; and they order these their resolutions to be advertised in the public papers.

BENJAMIN DUNBAR.

THE Gentlemen now at Edinburgh, named by the above *Three Counties* as their Commissioners, impowered to meet at Edinburgh, and concert measures for carrying their resolutions into execution, beg leave to acquaint the landed proprietors of all the counties of Scotland, at present in Edinburgh, that there is to be held in Prince's-street Coffeehouse, at one o'clock on Monday next the 8th of August next, a meeting for taking into consideration the subject of the resolutions of the counties of Inverness, Moray, and Caithness, and for concerting proper measures for carrying them into execution; and also for considering what may be the proper means of collecting the sense of all the other counties of Scotland, upon a subject of so much national importance.

This Day is published,

A CATALOGUE

OF

VALUABLE AND SCARCE BOOKS,

In different Branches of Literature;

Which will be sold at the prices affixed, being much lower than usual,

At the Shop of ALEXANDER BROWN, Bridge-Street, Edinburgh.

Catalogues to be had at the place of sale.

Gentlemen in the country will please order their carriers to call for catalogues, which will be delivered gratis.

Where also may be had,

A Catalogue of Books of a Circulating Library:

CONTAINING

History,	Lives,	Miscellanies,
Antiquities,	Natural History,	Plays,
Voyages,	Travels,	Romances, &c.

WHICH WILL BE LENT OUT TO READ,

By the Year, Half Year, or single Book.

A. BROWN returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the encouragement he has already met with in his new undertaking of circulating books; and as the present collection will be greatly enlarged before the ensuing winter, hopes his attention and care to serve the Public, will merit a small share of their favour.

☞ STATIONARY WARES, at the lowest prices.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *July 16.*

Articles of Capitulation agreed on at Nassau in New Providence, this 8th Day of May 1782, between his Excellency Don Juan Manuel de Cagigal, Captain General and Commander in Chief over the Island of Cuba, Governor of Havannah, and Lieutenant-General of his Catholic Majesty's Arms; and his Excellency John Maxwell, Esq; Captain-General, Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Bahama Islands, Chancellor, Vice-Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, and a Lieutenant-Colonel in his Majesty's Army.

Article I.

THE possession of the islands of New Providence, Eleuthera, and Harbour Island, as also of all other of the Bahama Islands, together with the artillery, powder arms, ammunition, and stores, as also all the forts and posts in the same, now in possession of the troops of his Britannic Majesty, shall be delivered up to the troops of his Catholic Majesty, together with an inventory thereof. The British garrison to march out with all the honours of war, arms shouldered, drums beating, colours flying, two field pieces, with six rounds of ammunition, and the same number of rounds to each soldier, and then deliver up their arms; and that all officers, military and civil, retain their side arms; After which the troops shall be embarked as speedily as possible on board of vessels, sufficiently provided and victualled, at the expence of his Catholic Majesty, to be sent without any unnecessary delay to any port in Great Britain or America, in the possession of his Britannic Majesty, at the option of Governor Maxwell. The troops to be under the immediate direction of their own respective officers, and not to serve against Spain, or her allies, until an equal number of prisoners belonging to Spain, or her allies, shall be given by Great Britain in exchange, according to the established custom of equality.

Article I. Granted; and the troops are to be sent to any port in Great Britain, or to Bermuda, or to any of his Britannic Majesty's islands in the West Indies, except Jamaica; and not to serve against any of the powers at war against Great Britain, until duly exchanged.

Article II. All officers, civil and military, and other inhabitants, who shall chuse to leave these islands, shall have liberty to depart with their families, negroes, and other effects, of all and every kind whatsoever, and shall have eighteen months allowed them to settle their affairs, and sell their effects.

Article II. Granted; and such of the inhabitants as shall chuse to reside in these islands, after the expiration of eighteen months, shall be obliged to take the oath of allegiance to his Catholic Majesty.

Article III. The inhabitants within all the islands within this government, both secular and clergy, shall be maintained in the possession of their real and personal estates and property, of what nature soever, as well as in the enjoyments of their rights and privileges, honours and emoluments; and the free negroes and mulattoes in their freedom, immunities and properties.

Article III. Granted in the General, provided that those privileges, rights, honours, and emoluments do not interfere with or impede the established rule of the police, and the military orders of the place.

Article IV. The inhabitants shall pay no other duty than they paid to his Britannic Majesty, without any other tax or import.

Article IV. Granted, during the war.

Article V. The ships, vessels, and droughers, belonging to the inhabitants of these islands, shall remain the property of the said inhabitants.

Article V. All ships, vessels, and droughers, and boats, that are now within the Bahama Islands, and actually the property of any of the inhabitants thereof, shall be deemed the property of the said inhabitants; and all other vessels, except neutral vessels, now within these islands, the property whereof shall be proved to be in any person or persons not inhabitants of these islands, shall belong to his Catholic Majesty, as shall also all artillery and military stores on board of any of the said vessels; and none of them shall be sold to the enemies of his Catholic Majesty.

Article VI. The inhabitants shall observe a strict neutrality, and shall not be forced to take up arms against his Britannic Majesty.

Article VI. Answered in article the second.

Article VII. The inhabitants shall enjoy a free exercise of their religion, and their ministers their curacies.

Article VII. Granted, during the war; and the ministers to be subject to the authority of the Governor.

Article VIII. A safeguard shall be appointed for all papers at the Government-house; and those shall not be liable to any inspection, but liberty shall be granted to him to embark them.

Article VIII. Granted, except plans of the islands and geographical papers.

Article IX. The sick shall be taken care of at his Catholic Majesty's expence, and sent to Charlestown when recovered.

Article IX. Granted; to be sent to Bermuda, and be treated and nourished as prisoners.

Article X. The inhabitants shall enjoy, until the peace, their laws, customs, and ordinances; justice shall be administered by the same persons who are actually in office; all expences attending the administration of justice shall be defrayed by the colony.

Article X. Granted; and it is to be understood, that the said tribunal shall be subject to the superior authority of the Governor.

Article XI. If there be any doubtful expressions in any of the foregoing articles, they are to be interpreted according to the common meaning and acceptation of the words.

Article XI. Granted.

Article XII. The Governor shall be permitted to send a flag of truce to New York with the capitulation, quarters shall be provided for the garrison, and the women and children victualled as formerly.

Article XII. Granted; the flag to be sent at the same time the troops sail.

JOHN MAXWELL. JUAN M. DE CAGIGAL.

Article XIII. Out of respect to Governor Maxwell's disposition for defence, and his humanity to the unfortunate prisoners, I shall not consider him as a prisoner of war longer than until he is landed with his troops at a British port.

JUAN M. DE CAGIGAL.

[*Military Promotions, continued from our paper of Wednesday last.*]

War-Office, July 16. 1782.

40th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Arthur Law to be Captain of a Company, vice John Gason. Ensign George Mackay to be Lieutenant, vice Arthur Law.

42d Regiment of foot, Major Charles Graham to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Thomas Stirling. Captain Walter Home, from 7th foot, to be Major, vice Charles Graham. Ensign James Alston to be Lieutenant, vice George Stewart. Volunteer Donald M'Niren to be Ensign, vice Alston.

43d Regiment of foot Ensign Francis Coffin, from 33d regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Jasper Desbrisby. William Shirreff Bayard, Gent to be Ensign, vice George Dennis.

54th Regiment of foot, Ensign Jonathan Brownhead to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Goldsmith.

57th Regiment of foot. Major Charles Brownlow to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Robert M'Leroth. Captain George Nugent to be Major, vice Charles Brownlow. Lieutenant Charles Irwin to be Captain of a Company, vice George Nugent. Ensign William Ingles to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Irwin.

60th Regiment, 3d Battalion, Ensign Luke Welsh to be Lieutenant, vice Peter Haldimand. Charles Willcocks, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Luke Welsh. Ensign John Campbell, from 74th Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Lawe. —— Lemoine, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Simon Bradstreet. Ensign James Apthorpe, from 71st regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice George Meggs. Lieutenant Thomas Sweetland, from 7th foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Mungo Noble.

60th Regiment 4th battalion, Captain-Lieutenant Frederick de Montrond to be Captain of a Company, vice George Fœsch. Lieutenant George Meggs, from 3d battalion, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Frederick de Montrond. Ensign William Field to be Lieutenant, vice John James Graham. James B. Legrange, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Field. Captain-Lieutenant George Meggs to be Captain of a Company, vice Thomas Hutchins. Lieutenant George Stewart, from 42d regiment, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice George Meggs.

63d Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant William Marshall to be Captain of a Company, vice John Mallom. Lieutenant Lovett Alne, from 38th Regiment, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Marshall.

64th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Burgoyne Grant, from 7th foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Warren Simondson. Ensign Matthew J. Forster to be Lieutenant, vice William Wynyard. John Merson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Matthew J. Forster.

70th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant George Strange Nares to be Captain of a Company, vice George Hewett. Ensign Thomas Wood Phillips to be Lieutenant, vice George Strange Nares. Captain Boulter Johnston to be Major, vice Edward Hicks. Lieutenant George B. Morden to be Captain of a Company, vice Boulter Johnston. Ensign Charles Morris to be Lieutenant, vice George B. Morden. William Frederick Sprye, Gent. to be Ensign vice Charles Morris. Brevet-Major Richard St George, from 1st foot Guards, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice James Bruce.

71st Regiment of foot, Ensign William Walker, from 74th Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Angus Cameron. Ensign William Macleod to be Lieutenant, vice Archibald Campbell. Thomas Brisbane, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William M'Leod. Ensign Malcolm Grant to be Lieutenant, vice Magnus Murchieson. —— Menzies, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Malcolm Grant. Captain-Lieutenant William Nairn to be Captain of a Company, vice Andrew Laurie. Lieutenant Archibald Balneaves to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Nairn. Ensign Donald Cameron to be Lieutenant, vice Archibald Balneaves. Volunteer Thomas Gage Bruce to be Ensign, vice Donald Cameron. Cornelius L. Wallace, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Æneas M'Leod. —— Robertson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Lewis M'Donald. George M'Kenzie, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas M'Phael. John Perceval Beaumont, Gent. to be Ensign, vice —— Apthorpe. Ensign James Murray Grant to be Lieutenant, vice William Gordon. Surgeon's Mate Robert Ochiltree to be Surgeon.

74th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Alexander Campbell, from the West Fencible Regiment, to be Ensign, vice John Campbell. James Seton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Walker. Captain Lieutenant Dugald Campbell to be Captain of a Company, vice D. Campbell. Lieutenant William Wynyard, from 64th Regiment, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Dugald Campbell. Lieutenant Honourable George Conway, from 10th foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Alexander Campbell. Lieutenant John Elliot from 7th foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Honourable George Conway.

76th Regiment of foot, Ensign Robert H. M'Colme to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Robertson. —— Brinley, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Robert H. M'Colme.

80th Regiment of foot, Ensign Samuel Pleydall to be Lieutenant vice Alexander M'Lean. Volunteer Donald M'Donald to be Ensign, vice Samuel Pleydall. —— Butler, Gent. to be Ensign, vice James Gibson.

82d Regiment of foot, Ensign Donald Finucane to be Lieutenant, vice James Maxwell. Lieutenant Andrew Rutherford to be Captain of a Company, vice John M'Pherson. Captain William Keppell, from 23d regiment, to be Major, vice James Henry Craig.

84th Regiment, 2d battalion, Lieutenant Honourable Alexander Murray to be Captain of a Company, vice —— M'Donnell. Ensign Donald M'Donald to be Lieutenant, vice Honourable Alexander Murray. Hon. Leveson Murray to be Ensign, vice Donald M'Donald. Volunteer —— M'Kinnon to be Ensign, vice —— M'Quarrie.

Surgeon John Rush, from the Brigade of Guards, to be Apothecary to the General Hospital in North America, vice Arthur Edwards.

Captain Thomas Gilfillan, of 71st regiment, to be assistant deputy Quarter-Master-General to the forces in North-America, vice —— Hutcheson.

Commissions signed by his Majesty for the army in Ireland; all dated June 29, 1782.

8th Regiment of dragoons, Captain Willion Power Trench, of the late 93d regiment, to be Captain, vice John Trench, who retires.

9th Dragoons, Cornet Richard Johnston to be Lieutenant, vice Fairon Lodge, who retires. Mr James Hall to be Cornet, vice Johnston.

12th Dragons, Mr Mervyn Archdall to be Cornet, vice Thomas Bell, by purchase.

13th Dragoons, Mr Malachy Queely to be Surgeon, vice Johnston, deceased.

11th Foot, Brevet Major John Glover, of the 32d regiment of foot, to be Major, vice Archibald Earl of Kellie, who retires. Mr Hayes Scanlan to be Ensign, vice Peter Skerrett; by purchase. Mr James Hawthorn to be Ensign, vice Henry Sheares; by purchase.

32d Foot, Lieutenant George Vesey to be Captain, vice John Glover; by purchase. Eldest Ensign Richard Roberts to be Lieutenant, vice Vesey.

49th Foot, Mr John Athenleck to be Ensign, vice Henry Couran; by purchase.

67th Foot, Mr Hugh Lyle Carmichael to be Ensign, vice George Bateman; by purchase.

68th Foot, Mr Francis Thomas to be Ensign, vice Peter Gustavus Rock Mathews; by purchase. Mr John Cosey to be Ensign, vice Richard Studdart; by purchase. Mr Richard Lewis to be Ensign, vice Henry Leslie; by purchase.

77th Foot, Lieutenant Patrick Mackenzie to be Adjutant, without purchase, vice William Byers, promoted.

81st Foot, Cornet Thomas Bell, of the 12th Regiment of dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Archibald Campbell, promoted to the command of an independent company.

103d Foot, Eldeſt Enſign Frederick George Bourns to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Neſbitt, who retires. Mr Standiſh Maunſell to be Enſign, vice Bourns. —— Brown, Gent. to be Surgeon, vice William Graham. Dated Nov. 3. 1781.

To be Majors in the Army.

William John Skeffington, Eſq; of the firſt regiment of horſe. Dated July 7. 1782.

William Brady, ſen. Eſq; of the Royal Iriſh Regiment of Artillery. Dated as above.

From the London Papers, July 25.

LONDON.

We can aſſure the public, with equal pleaſure and certainty, that an expreſs arrived at the Admiralty yeſterday afternoon with the agreeable intelligence, that ſeven more ſhips of the line had joined Lord Howe's fleet. This reinforcement puts his Lordſhip at the head of thirty capital ſhips, beſides frigates; a force ſufficient to enable him to ſeek out the enemy, and to inſure certain victory, if they dare to hazard an engagement. But it is much to be feared that their intention is not to fight; and that the purpoſe of their preſent cruize was no more than to releaſe the Dutch fleet, by drawing our northern ſquadron from the mouth of the Texel. *Eng. Chron.*

By the intelligence received yeſterday at the Admiralty from the different cruizers, there is not the leaſt doubt but the combined fleets have left their ſtation, and are returned for Cadiz; they were ſeen on the 19th inſt. in lat. 46, ſteering S. W. Their ſudden departure is generally believed to be in conſequence of Lord Howe's manœuvre in going to the weſtward, which the Spaniſh Admiral ſuſpected was in order to proceed for the relief of Gibraltar; and therefore, with a view to prevent him, immediately left his ſtation off the Lizard, and bore away for the coaſt of Portugal. Too much praiſe cannot be given to Lord Howe for his behaviour on this occaſion. *Ibid.*

As the combined fleet have left their ſtation, it is not unlikely but Lord Howe will proceed in queſt of the Dutch fleet; the Winchelſea frigate and ſeveral cutters that followed them round Scotland, will be able to give his Lordſhip the neceſſary information; and there is no doubt but Admiral Zoutman will be ſurpriſed when he hears that Lord Howe is cruizing to the Weſtward of the combined fleet, as he left the Texel as ſoon as he received advice of the enemy having arrived in the Bay, not ſuſpecting but their ſuperiority would have driven his fleet to port. *Ibid.*

There are many reports in circulation about the combined fleets, from which people argue according to their hopes or fears, but no freſh intelligence has been received at the Admiralty which leads to the deſign of the enemy, further than has already been made public. Some conſolation was received yeſterday from the report of the maſter of a neutral veſſel, put into Plymouth, who ſaid he met the combined fleets in lat. 46. 20. longitude not mentioned, from which many people ſuppoſed they were returning to Cadiz; but on examining the map, we find it means nothing, as the Engliſh Channel is in latitude 48. and nothing can be judged from the enemy being one or two degrees either to the ſouthward or northward, and as they have been near two months at ſea, it appears improbable they would venture on what may be a five or ſix weeks voyage, when experience has ſhown that a firſt-rate man of war cannot take a larger ſtock of water than will ſerve nine or ten weeks We wiſh it may be true, that the different reinforcements ſent out may have joined the Engliſh fleet, but we cannot learn that ſuch accounts have been received. The Ganges and Vengeance, of 74 guns each, have ſailed within theſe two days, and three or four ſhips a few days before, but they have not been out a ſufficient time to effect the reported junction. It is therefore impoſſible to ſay, at this moment, what number the Engliſh fleet conſiſts of, but from the cleanneſs of the ſhips, and the ſkilfulneſs of our ſeamen, we may reaſonably expect, in two or three days time, Lord Howe will have 31 ſail of the line. *St James's Chron.*

If it be true, ſays a correſpondent, and he fears it is, that Lord Howe is to the *weſtward* of the combined fleets, and that they are in or near the Britiſh Channel, the moſt fatal conſequences are to be dreaded; and we had much better have left the Jamaica fleet to the fortune of war than have put the navy of Great Britain in ſo perilous a ſituation. *Ibid.*

We can build ſhips, ſays the ſame correſpondent, but where are the ſeamen to carry them into the ocean? they are, *ſad reflection!* by hundreds, nay, by thouſands, at Dunkirk, Oſtend, Boulogn, and the ſea ports of our avowed, or neutral enemies. Every French privateer of force, or even row-boat, has a part of its crew Engliſh, and if we ſtop thoſe men they are demanded *as Americans*, and we are *obliged* to give them up. *Ibid.*

Sir Guy Carleton has written over a very confidential letter to a Great Perſonage, inſiſting that America may yet be conquered, if proper ſupplies be ſent for the purpoſe.—He aſks 50,000 effective men, 20 ſail of the line, 15 frigates, and 400 tranſports; with this force, he thinks it only the buſineſs of two campaigns. *Morn. Her.*

No advice has been received of the capture of Curaſſoa, tho' it is an event likely to happen, as a force is ſuppoſed to be gone againſt it; but we believe there is no chance of meeting there with any part of De Graſſe's ſhattered fleet, for though four ſail put in there after the engagement on the 12th of April, yet the French letters ſay they ſailed from thence the beginning of May, and are arrived at St Domingo.

Callicut, in the Eaſt Indies, which was taken by Major Abingdon on the 13th of February laſt, is the principal town of the kingdom of that name; it is ſeated on the Malabar coaſt, 300 miles South of Goa, and 320 S. W. of Port St George; pepper, ginger, and other Indian commodities, are exported from thence. It is ſeated on the ſea ſide, and contains about 7000 houſes.

The Hannibal man of war, Capt. Chriſtie, had been cruiſing off the Straits of Sunda for ſome Dutch Eaſt Indiamen, and was returning to Madras with a prize, when ſhe fell in, and was captured by the French fleet near the Nicobar Iſlands; her prize is expected to be ſafe, as ſhe ſeparated when they firſt got ſight of the enemy.

After the ſettling matters at Trincomale, eſtabliſhing a garriſon there, and having embarked the Dutch priſoners taken in Oſtenburg and Trincomale, Sir Edward Hughes, with his ſquadron, which then conſiſted only of the Superb only of 74 guns (flag ſhip), Monarca 70, Exeter 64, Worceſter 64, Burford 64, Eagle 64, Nymph and Seahorſe frigates, Expedition ſloop, Eſſex Eaſt-India ſhip, and Combuſtion fireſhip, prepared to ſail for Point de Galle (which was the next object of conqueſt, and is ſituated on the ſouth-weſt extremity of the iſland of Ceylon) the 17th of January laſt; but as the ſquandron were moving out of the Bay, an advice-boat arrived from Lord Macartney, the Governor of Madras, with advice that the French, with a large ſquandron, were arrived on the coaſt, and ſeemed to threaten the Britiſh ſettlements; on which Sir Edward dropped his intention of further conqueſt on the iſland, and immediately ſteered towards Madras, where he arrived on the 8th of February, and was there joined by the Hero of 74, Monmouth 64, Iſis of 50, and the Juno frigate; the Sultan and Magnanime having alſo arrived from Bengal and joined, ſo that Admiral Huges's ſquandron now conſiſts of eleven ſail of the line, beſides frigates, &c. with which there is great hope of his driving the French back to the Mauritius, and being ſtill able to undertake the conqueſt of the whole iſland of Ceylon, that emporium of Batavia riches, being the neſt-egg of the Eaſt.

Yeſterday morning advice was received at the Admiralty, from Vice-Admiral Milbanke, at Portſmouth, informing their Lordſhips, that the commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Sulphur, lying off St Helen's, had juſt ſent information to him, that he ſaw eight large ſhips engaging about three leagues from the ſhore on the back of the Iſle of Wight, for a conſiderable time, about noon on Tueſday laſt, and that he would have weighed and gone down to them, but could not for want of water: Admiral Milbanke adds, that he immediately ſent the Proſerpine frigate out to learn further particulars of this extraordinary event.

On Monday laſt the Lord Advocate of Scotland dined with Lord Shelburne, and yeſterday viſited ſeveral of the nobility, but was not at the levee as was expected.

PRICE OF STOCKS, July 25.

Bank Stock ——	South Sea Stock, ſhut.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 72¾.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
3½ per cent. 1758, ſhut.	Ditto New Ann. ſhut.
3 per cent. con. ſhut, 56½ ex div.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. red. 58.	Exch. Bills, 5 s. prem.
3 per cent. 1726, ſhut.	Navy Bills, 11½ diſc.
Long Ann. ſhut.	Lot. Tick. 15 l. 14 s.
Short Ann. 1778, ſhut.	3 per cent. Scrip. 58¾ a ¾.
India Stock, 128½.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
3 per cent. Ann. —	Omnium, —
India Bonds, 4 a 6 prem.	

WIND AT DEAL, July 24. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, July 25.

"This day the following nobility kiſſed the Queen's hand at St James's, on their reſpective appointments in government.

"Lord Shelburne, Prime Miniſter.

"Lord Grantham and Mr T. Townſhend, Secretaries of State.

"The Honourable William Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"Meſſ. Pratt, Aubrey, and Jackſon, Lords of the Admiralty.

"And Colonel Barre, on being Paymaſter of the Forces.

"This day Lord Temple was at Court at St James's, and kiſſed the Queen's hand, on being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

"As did his Lordſhip's ſecond brother, the Honourable Mr Grenville, on being appointed his Secretary in that kingdom.

"Some private letters received at the weſt end of the town from Bombay, and other places in the Eaſt-Indies, after very copiouſly enumerating the ſeveral advantages, neceſſarily reſulting in proſpect to the Engliſh, from the late ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, or temporary treaty of amity, concluded between the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company and the Mahratta's, give the following, as the firſt inſtance in proof, originating in conſequence of the ſaid treaty. Serdar Cawn, a relation of the celebrated Hyder Ally, with a very numerous detachment, having for a conſiderable time cloſely inveſted Colonel Abington in Tellicherry, the government of Bombay being enabled, in conſequence of the before-mentioned treaty, to ſpare a ſupply of men, ammunition, proviſions, &c. which aid having been expeditiouſly forwarded to the relief of Tellicherry, were thrown into the town with ſuch ſecrecy and diſpatch, as not to have been perceived by the beſiegers; with this reinforcement, the Colonel made a moſt ſudden, vigorous, and ſucceſsful ſally, took Serdar Cawn, killed about 500 of his men, and took upwards of 1200 priſoners, together with 50 pieces of cannon, of different calibers, 50 elephants, three lacks of rupees, with a great quantity of camp and military ſtores, rich clothes, &c. all of which were triumphantly conducted into Tellicherry aforementioned.

"From Liverpool we hear, that, on the 13th inſtant, arrived there the ſhip Proſperous of that place, Capt. Bull, who gives an account, that he was met by a Spaniſh man of war of 20 guns, about 70 leagues W. N. W. from Bermuda, who rummaged the ſhip and opened ſome of her bale-goods, took away 7 dozen of ale, 100 weight of cheeſe, and ſome other things, and then let her go. The place where this ſhip was plundered is in the main ocean, at leaſt 50 leagues diſtant from any Spaniſh ſettlement whatever. War! war! how has it leſſened the boaſted privilege of Britain!

"A negro man having ſome time ago diſcovered an effectual cure for all diſtempers ariſing from an inveterate ſcurvy, and for the yaws, venereal complaints, dropſy, &c. was made a freeman of the colony of Virginia; and, as a further reward, he had a penſion of 30 l. Sterling ſettled on him during life. The receipt may be found ſerviceable in the relief of many who may be afflicted with any of the above melancholy diſorders, and is as follows:

"Take four ounces of the inſide bark of Spaniſh oak, two ounces of the inſide bark of pine, two ounces of ſumac root; boil them in three quarts of water until it comes to three pints. The patient muſt drink a pint the firſt morning; in a minute or two after, half a pint more; at noon half a pint, and at night half a pint. This to be repeated daily until the cure is completed. If the patient ſhould be afflicted with any ulcers or proud fleſh, waſh them with blue-ſtone water, anointing them afterwards with hog's fleſh, or deer's or hare's dung.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, July 23.

"Saturday night, diſpatches were ſent off to all the ports on the weſtern coaſt of this kingdom, to give notice, that the combined fleets of France and Spain was in the entrance of the Britiſh Channel, and to prevent any ſhips ſailing from thence, leſt they ſhould fall into the enemy's hands.

Cuſtom-houſe, Dublin, July 20, 1782.

"Gentlemen,

"The Right Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, Secretary to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, having, by his letter of this da acquainted the Board, that his Grace has received intelligen that the combined fleets of France and Spain are in the trance of the Britiſh Channel, agreeable to his Grace's co mands, the Board direct me immediately to communicate t information to you.

"By order of the Commiſſioners,

"GEO. L'ESTRANGE

To the Merchants and Traders of the city of Dublin."

"The following notice was filed in the Exchange coff houſe on Saturday:

"My Lord, *Dublin Caſtle, July* 19, 178

"I have my Lord Lieutenant's commands to acquaint y Lordſhip, that, by a letter received this day from Waterf dated the 17th inſt. his Grace is informed, that upon the H ter cutter having been ſent to obſerve a fleet on that coa was found to be the Liverpool and Briſtol fleet of merch men from the Weſt Indies; and his Grace deſires that y Lordſhip will be pleaſed to communicate this intelligence the merchants of this city, in ſuch manner as ſhall ſeem proper to your Lordſhip. I have the honour, &c.

"R. FITZPATRICK.

Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

"Laſt night Sir Edward Newenham's bill, for preven the lower claſs of Revenue Officers voting at elections Members of Parliament, was thrown out in the Houſe Lords.

"The moſt preſſing and flattering ſolicitations have b made by Lord Shelburne, to prevail upon the Duke of R land to continue Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. What fell f Mr Fitzpatrick yeſterday in the Houſe of Commons ſeem confirm the ſtay of his Grace—an event moſt ardently de by all who wiſh to ſee an actual reform take place in the ja Boards, and eſtabliſhments of this country.

"It is confidently aſſerted that Mr Fitzmaurice, brothe Lord Shelburne, is appointed Secretary to the Duke of R kingham.

In addition to the agreeable news from Dublin, concer the Weſt India fleet, we are happy to inform our readers, yeſterday afternoon, about three o'clock, an expreſs had received at Glaſgow, with an account of four Weſt Indiam belonging to Clyde, having ſafely arrived at Lamlaſh, in the of Arran, and that the reſt were ſoon expected. The ſhips rived are, the Jamaica, Kerr; the Three Siſters, Paterſ the Betty, Dugall; and the Caſtleſemple, Mackinlay.

We are perſuaded it will alſo give great pleaſure to readers in being aſſured, that, this day ſe'ennight, in the af noon, an expreſs went through Cheſter, with an account of whole of the Jamaica fleet, belonging to England, being arrived at Cork. By this fortunate circumſtance, we are to believe, that the grand object of the combined fleets France and Spain, is entirely fruſtrated, and that we ſhall little more of them this ſeaſon, unleſs Lord Howe ſhall it prudent to bring them to action, after the various reinfo ments he has recently received.

Mrs M'Donell of Glengary was ſafely delivered of a da ter at Invergary-houſe, the 17th current.

On Monday laſt, the 22d current, died here, Robert I loch, Eſq; of Kinmonth. His friends and relations will pl accept of this as a proper notification of his death.

On Tueſday the 23d inſtant, died at the manſe of New S nie, near Elgin, much and juſtly regretted, Mrs Marg Collie, ſpouſe to Mr Robert Paterſon miniſter of that pa in the 34th year of her age. It is hoped her friends and n tions will accept of this notification of her death.

Mrs Elizabeth Jamieſon, relict of James Steele merchan Edinburgh, died here on Wedneſday laſt.

Yeſterday, arrived in Leith Roads, the Lively privateer London, from an unſucceſsful cruize.

The two Dutch ſhips, taken by the Winchelſea man of w and ſent into Hull, are ſtoreſhips, bound to the Indies, ſuppoſed to be valuable. They were only two hours beh their fleet.

Extract of a letter from Yarmouth, July 16.

"Laſt night and this morning, we had the loudeſt thun here ever remembered, attended with lightning and he ſhowers of rain; ſo that ſeveral houſes were unroofed and water in them lay full four feet above the ground-floor. veral ſhips which lay in the road had their maſts ſhivered ſplit; and numbers of ſheep and horſes were drowned. L kily a fleet of colliers, upwards of 300, ſailed laſt night, they muſt have ſuffered ſeverely."

ANECDOTES of Mr BURKE.

THE reſignation of Mr Burke makes every thing relati his conduct or character intereſting. We, therefore, pr our readers with the following particulars of that gentlema communicated by an old correſpondent, who is converſant the moſt leading characters in the ſphere of politics:

IT has been the misfortune of Mr Burke to paſs through in what is ſometimes called *hot water*, with great reputa as well as have a family to ſupport upon a ſmall fortune. has always kept him narrow and neceſſitous in his circumſta It is certain that when Lord Rockingham found him a Temple a young Iriſhman ſtudying law for the bar, he ſcarce a competency for his ſubſiſtence; however, ſuch was, his Lordſhip made it worſe by his removal. It w tumble up ſtairs. For, with his learning, eloquence, and lities, he might have been, ere this, Attorney General or C Juſtice.

It has been ſaid, he acquired twenty thouſand pounds ſtock-jobbing, while Secretary of the treaſury. This wa a very conſiderable acquiſition. But when it is conſidered much he was involved in his circumſtances, and although was no ſpendthrift, yet he was no œconomiſt,—this for muſt have been of material ſervice in his domeſtic and rela exigencies: For at this time he had only five or ſix hund pounds a-year at Braenſfield, to ſupport a large family houſes expenſively furniſhed, and a ſon, either at the univer or on his travels. It is, therefore, no wonder that, at this and for ſome years afterwards, he is ſuppoſed to have wr the hiſtorical part of the Annual Regiſter, at the regular ſa of one hundred pounds a-year; which is no great pay, contains ſometimes as much as a common 8vo volume. numerous pamphlets which he has likewiſe written are prin on his own account,—unleſs he has received a *handſome* co pliment for the copy. In reſpect to what he publiſhed on own account, the late Marquis of Rockingham always bou a thouſand, and ſometimes two thouſand copies. But with theſe aſſiſtances, he has ever felt the preſſure of indigence, uneaſineſs. Thoſe who knew him reading law, are ſurpriſed

...ing change politics have made in his diſpoſition. Through his attachment to party, he has reſigned independency for dependence, profits for loſſes, cheerfulneſs for diſguſt, *ennui*, and diſappointment.

ANECDOTE *of the Hon.* CHARLES JAMES FOX.

SOME little time before he had been made Secretary of State, he had contracted a debt of honour with Sir John Lade, of three hundred pounds. When he became the Miniſter, Sir John Lade thought it a proper time to make a demand of payment. He, therefore, waited upon the Secretary, and informed him of the debt. The Secretary, with his uſual forwardneſs to diſcharge ſuch debts, went to his bureau, and preſented the Baronet with notes to the value. But the Baronet was not content. He thought it a time and opportunity to demand ſomething more, ſaying, "Charles, I think this will bear intereſt." "Intereſt!" aſked the Secretary. "Well, if you expect intereſt, intereſt muſt be paid. But let me inform you, Sir John, ſince my coming into office, I have ſeen it neceſſary to regulate my modes of payment in the following order. But you muſt firſt know that I am indebted to four deſcriptions; and, in the manner I relate them, they ſhall be paid:

"1*ſt*, My tradeſmen—becauſe their labour and induſtry is included in their bills.

"2*d*, The loans of friendſhip—becauſe they are diſintereſted.

"3*d*, My debts of honour—becauſe I would preſerve my character.

"4*th*, My bonds, notes, and annuities to Jews—becauſe they cannot be hurt if they are paid during the life of the debtor."

"And among which of theſe," aſked the Baronet, "am I to be claſſed?"

The Secretary replied, "As *intereſt* has you a Jew, you muſt, therefore, have his patience. So that, among the laſt order, you may, perhaps, be paid."

[The reaſon the following Addreſs and Letter did not appear in our laſt, was this: Lord Buchan not having then tranſmitted the former to the Peers, we thought it would have been indelicate in us to anticipate his Lordſhip, by publiſhing it in Saturday's paper.]

TO THE PEERS OF SCOTLAND.

MY LORDS,

AS I have publicly declared at Holyroodhouſe, on the occaſion of the late election, that I conſider myſelf no longer politically connected with the Peerage of Scotland;—that I never will again enter the walls of that Houſe as a Peer of Scotland, or accept of a ſeat in the Houſe of Lords on what I do not reckon an honourable footing. I think it neceſſary to communicate this intelligence to the Peers of Scotland who were not preſent at the election, together with the reaſon which has induced me to enter into a reſolution, from which I certainly never will depart.

The Public alſo, my Lords, has a right to know why a Peer, who has the honour to enjoy the eſteem of his countrymen, ſeparates himſelf from an order of men with which birth connected him, and which was originally intended to throw a luſtre on the country.

As the Peers who were in oppoſition to me, and to my principles, at the election, were double the number of my friends who attended the meeting, it was in vain for me to bring forward, with any effect, the reaſons which ought to have induced the Peers to have with-held their voices from my opponent, or that particular reaſon which I am now about to give your Lordſhips, for my coming no more among you as electors, or as conſidering myſelf any longer connected with you, except as a relation, a friend, and a fellow-citizen of a country, which poſſeſſes my warmeſt affections.

It is well known, whatever the friends of Miniſtry or the enemies of the conſtitution may pretend, that the elections of the Peers of Scotland have been continually influenced by the ſucceſſive Miniſters of State ever ſince the Union, and in a late caſe as much as ever, though not ſo glaringly, and with more caution.

It is well known, though it might be difficult to prove it legally, that a King's meſſenger was ſent down expreſs from the Marquis of Rockingham to inform Lord Lauderdale, that he ſhould have the good wiſhes and the intereſt of that Miniſter; and it is not known, but ought to be known, that I wrote a letter to the Secretary of State for the Northern Department at that time, to beg of him, that, as my friend, he would abſtain from ſupporting my pretenſions, as I would not conſent to ſit as a Peer upon ſuch an influence.

The Marquis of Rockingham's expreſs arrived at Lord Lauderdale's on or about the 10th of May, when his Lordſhip's agents did immediately propagate every where the contents of the letter from the Miniſter; and it was preſently known what riſques were to be run by the Peers who ſhould vote for me on the baſis of a free election.

Lord Lauderdale, however, was but poorly ſupported at the election; and the reaſon is obvious: his patron died, and the Miniſter was no more.

The Miniſtry did not long ſurvive their head, and Lord Lauderdale had but four ſigned liſts at the election.

Some Peers there were, and thoſe I ſhall ever reſpect, who kindly informed me, that their friendſhip, or relation to my opponent, prevented them from voting in behalf of me and my cauſe.

I feel the higheſt reſpect for ſuch Peers, and ſhall ever mention them with honour.

I hope this compliment will be acceptable; for I have ſome honour to beſtow.

My fortune is ſmall, but I am independent.

My independence is inexterminable.

I can live on the food, the ſimple fare of my anceſtors. I can prepare it, if it is neceſſary, in a helmet; and I can ſtir it about with my ſword, *the name, the origin*, the emblem, *and the charter of my family*.

I can eat it, if Fate commands me, in the field of battle, covered with duſt, with wounds, but with honour; and it would ſuſtain me in a cottage with the water of the brook—defeated, perhaps, but not ſubdued, by my enemies, and the enemies of the liberties of my country: And, if even that laſt reſource of an independent ſpirit ſhould fail, I could certainly die by neceſſity, as ſome have done in the ſame way by choice.

"Adeone uſque mori."

No, my Lords, there is enough of the old Roman in me, and, what is much better, of a Chriſtian hero, to teach me how to die, when I cannot preſerve my life with honour.

I now take a final farewell of your Lordſhips, as electors of ſupreme legiſlators of Great Britain, returning my moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe truly noble Lords of the apoſtolical number, who voted for me, and the independency of their order, on the 24th of this month. Their names ſhall be inrolled for ever with mine in the annals of this country; and if his Majeſty ſhall ever be pleaſed to call me to a ſeat in Parliament by patent, which is now my only entrance to the Houſe of Lords, I ſhall uſe my utmoſt endeavours to promote the intereſt and reſtoration of that order, which, in its preſent ſituation, I have forſaken. I am, my Lords, with all due reſpect,

Your Lordſhips moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Edin. July 25. 1782. BUCHAN.

Copy of the Letter above mentioned.

"MY LORD, *Edinburgh, April* 30. 1782.

"I THINK it proper to inform your Lordſhip, that I intend to offer myſelf a candidate to ſucceed Lord Loudon, as one of the Scots repreſentatives for the Peerage; but I know your Lordſhip has too ſtrong a ſenſe of my ſentiments on that ſubject, to ſuppoſe that I would deſire any more from you than, as a Miniſter, that you would ſuffer me to depend upon the uninfluenced opinion of my brethren. I am, &c.

BUCHAN.

"*Far. ot Sicel urns.*"

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Wedneſday, July* 17.

LORD *Chancellor* having put the queſtion on the following reſolution, *viz.* "That this Houſe, having the fulleſt confidence in the anſwer delivered by the Lord Lieutenant, to their addreſs to his Majeſty, of the 17th April laſt, cannot entertain a doubt, but that the independence of the Legiſlature of this kingdom, both as to internal and external objects, will be inviolably maintained,"

Lord *Bellamont ſaid*, as the name of Lord Abingdon had been mentioned by ſeveral of the noble Lords, who had ſpoken in the courſe of the debate, he ſhould think it criminal in him to ſit ſilent, having been preſent at the tranſaction, to which thoſe noble Lords had alluded. That he roſe up, not to lead the judgment of any man, nor to conclude the judgment of any man, but to enable every man to act with an informed underſtanding as to the point.—He ſaid, the manner in which the Britiſh Houſe had received what fell from Lord Abingdon, was ſuch as he ſhould have conſidered the moſt emphatical expreſſion of diſapprobation.—It was ſuch as he has ever ſeen obſerved, ſo often as any propoſition or aſſertion, too monſtrous for diſcuſſion, had been attempted to be advanced; he meant to ſay, with univerſal gloomy ſilence. He ſaid, the conduct of the Houſe was, upon that occaſion, ſuch as he ſhould have thought prudent management in himſelf, and every other Lord, ſhould a ſimilar caſe occur in this Houſe; that is to ſay, to let it ſpend itſelf. He ſaid, no motion whatever has been made in the Britiſh Houſe upon the ſubject.—No compact whatever has, as he conceives, been entered into upon the ſubject. No entry of it made upon their journals. It is not in Parliament at that ſide of the water; I do conjure your Lordſhips, do not bring it into Parliament at this—it is not even qualified for a negative, it is nothing, it is no where; do not condeſcend to give it exiſtence.

He then ſaid, applying to the reſolution before them, that, in his ſenſe of things, it did the very reverſe of that which it profeſſed to do; that whilſt it expreſſed confidence, it implied diſtruſt.—That his underſtanding ſuggeſted to him four occaſions only which could be the foundation of reſolutions or addreſſes to the throne; namely, thanks, grievance, requeſt, or doubt; that as the reſolution could not be ſaid to apply to either of the three former, it muſt be ſuppoſed to refer to the latter, and that doubt without juſt ground ever betrays weakneſs.—He ſaid, with reſpect to the ſubject matter of the reſolution, his ſentiments ſtand upon record. He had, on the 27th of May, prevented the reſolution for the addreſs of the King from ſtopping ſhort of the full extent of the claims of Ireland. That he had pointed out to the Houſe, the words that would be neceſſary to qualify the addreſs, which words did by conſent of the Houſe accordingly make part of the addreſs.—He had thereby kept the addreſs of the Lords different from that of the Commons, and the great national claim thereby unclouded. And therefore, as he need not aſſure their Lordſhips, that he never would on any terms give a negative to the ſubject matter of the reſolution, and did not, for the reaſons he had ſtated, and for ſome of a more delicate nature, which he could ſtate, think himſelf juſtified in giving his countenance to the reſolution, he would withdraw in preſence of the Houſe, which his Lordſhip accordingly did at the foot of the table.

The queſtion being then put, the motion paſſed without a negative.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, SATURDAY, JULY 20.

"Mr *Alexander Montgomery* moved for leave to bring in heads of a bill for building ſhips of war to protect our coaſts, trade, and fiſheries, &c. He propoſed that each member of Parliament ſhould give 50 l. towards defraying the expence.

After a ſhort debate, a diviſion enſued; when the number appeared, for the bill,

Ayes, 12 Noes, 30

The Right Honourable Secretary *Fitzpatrick* moved, That on Monday next, the Houſe do reſolve itſelf into a Committee of Ways and Means, to make good the payment of 100,000 l. granted laſt ſeſſion. Ordered accordingly.

Mr *Alexander Montgomery* moved the thanks of the Houſe to Mr Fox, for his late conduct in Parliament, and ſacrificing every intereſt for the liberty of the Conſtitution.

Not being ſeconded, the motion was rejected.

MONDAY, JULY 22.

Mr *Lowther* moved, That the Houſe do preſent an humble addreſs to his Majeſty, requeſting him to continue his Grace the Duke of Portland in the government of this kingdom.

Mr *Fitzpatrick* obſerved that notwithſtanding ſuch a mark of diſtinction muſt be flattering to his Grace, yet as reports had gone abroad, however ill founded, of his Grace's recall, it might by ſome out of doors be thought a corroboration of ſuch report; and therefore he thought, in delicacy, the motion ſhould be withdrawn.

He was backed in this idea by Mr Ponſonby and Mr Brownlow, who mentioned the peculiar delicacy of his Grace's ſituation; whereupon the motion was withdrawn.

A meſſage from the Lords, of their agreement to ſeveral bills ſent up.

Mr *Buſhe* ſaid, he had a motion of importance to make, though he did not intend to make any then. It was in regard to the defenceleſs ſtate of the nation, at a time that the enemies of Britain were maſters of the ſea. At ſuch criſis, the Volunteers, he ſaid, ſhould be put in a ſituation to take the field equipage. He would to-morrow, therefore, move, That an addreſs that camp equipage be provided for the Volunteers, ſufficient for 15,000, and to aſſure his Majeſty that the Houſe would make good the ſame.

Mr *Flood* agreed to the opinion, as the combined fleets were on the coaſt. He demanded to know, whether it was conceived that the 5000 troops ſhould go out of the kingdom at ſuch a critical time; it would be imprudent at this period to think of the meaſure.

Mr *Brownlow* ſaid, he heard of two new law officers; but as he did not give credit to ſuch a report, wiſhed to know the certainty of it from the Miniſter.

Mr *Fitzpatrick* declared, that one of the firſt principles with the preſent Adminiſtration was retrenchment. It was very grievous to him to have it ſuppoſed he could join in any other. It was meant as a mere diſtinction, without rank or ſalary, to reward young barriſters of merit; but as ſoon as it was found diſagreeable, all thoughts of it were ſet aſide.

The *Attorney General* ſpoke to the complaint before the Houſe of Judge Robinſon. They then went into the grand committee on courts of juſtice, and after ſome debate, and ſtrictures on the conduct of the Judge, it was agreed to drop the matter where it then was, and accordingly the Chairman was voted out of the chair.—Adjourned till to-morrow.

PRIZES *in the* IRISH STATE LOTTERY.

Twenty-ſecond Day's Drawing. No. 21,379, 1000 l. No. 627, 300 l. No. 27,210, 100 l. No. 27,030, 22,484, 19,499, 11,283, 6752, 50 l. each. No. 26,612, 13,396, 3870, 4010, 28,966, 22,152, 12,141, 36,486, 20 l. each.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

July 29. Rebecca, Gowan, from Dram, with tar and pitch.
St Johannes, Oliſon, from Chriſtiana, with deals.
Greenhead, Sibbie, from Memel, with logs.
Katty and Peggy, Skirving, from Memel, with ditto.
Anſtruther, Taylor, from Gottenburgh, with deals.
St George, Stevenſon, from Mandate, with logs and deals.
Hellen, Heggen, from Alloa, with wood.
Three Friends, from Munro, from Inverneſs, with whiſky

DUNN's ASSEMBLY-ROOM.

JAMES DUNN returns his moſt grateful thanks to the Nobility and Gentry for their bypaſt favours, and begs leave to inform them, That, by deſire of ſeveral Ladies and Gentlemen, there will be an ASSEMBLY on To-Morrow evening.—To begin at ſeven o'clock.

Tickets to be had at the Hotel.

BOUNTY TO LANDMEN.

THE Noblemen and Gentlemen Heritors of the County of LINLITHGOW, being deſirous, as much as lies in their power, at this critical juncture, to aſſiſt and promote his Majeſty's ſea ſervice, do hereby give notice to all able-bodied LANDMEN, not under eighteen, or above thirty-five years of age, who are willing to enter into his Majeſty's SEA SERVICE with Lieutenant Grierſon, at Borrowſtounneſs, on or before the 1ſt of September next, and are approven of by the Honourable Captain Napier, and are not entitled to any other private bounty, That they ſhall receive the ſum of THIRTY SHILLINGS Sterling, over and above his Majeſty's bounty of Thirty Shillings, and two months advance of pay before ſailing, after having received three muſters on board their reſpective ſhips.

The Noblemen and Gentlemen of Linlithgowſhire having done Captain Napier the honour to conſult him prior to their inſerting the above advertiſement, he does moſt cordially approve of the ſame being of great utility to the ſervice; and, in the name of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, returns the Noblemen and Gentlemen ſincere thanks, for their attention and loyalty to his Majeſty, which he hopes will be followed by the other counties.

NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS,

FOR THE USE OF

SUBSCRIBERS *to the* EDINBURGH CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

This day arrived.

PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS for 1781, 2 vols—Hayley's Eſſay on Epic Poetry—Memoirs of Peter Henry Bruce—Parker's Humorous Sketches—Pennant's Journey from Cheſter to London—Watſon's Chemiſtry, vol. iii.—Price's Obſervations on Travels in Europe—Letters to two Married Ladies—Stevenſon's Songs—Modern Manners—Dean and Squire—Beauties of Goldſmith, Watt, Fielding, &c.

J. SIBBALD has likewiſe received

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PRINTS,

Among which are the following New Ones, that claim particular attention.

LADY AND CHILDREN RELIEVING A COTTAGER, Companion to the School Boys giving Charity, by Smith, after Begg, 10 s. 6 d. plain, and 1 l. 1 s. beautifully tinted with tranſparent water colours, correſponding exactly with the painting which was univerſally admired at laſt year's exhibition.

ASTARTE and ZADIG, from Voltaire's Book of Fate, by Smith, after Homer; ſame ſize and price as the laſt.

ORPHEUS and EURYDICE, after Kauffman, a circle foot diameter, 10 s. 6 d.

JUPITER and CALISTA, companion to the laſt.

FLORA and ZEPHYR, two Prints, by W. Hamilton, pair 5 s. plain, and 10 s. 6 d. in colours; ſmall.

APOLLO and the SYBIL, a magnificent Landſcape, by Browne, after Salvator Roſa; 1 l. 1 s.

THE MOLTEN CALF, by Lerpiniere, after Claude Lorraine; and its Companion; 1 l. 1 s.

RODNEY's Engagement with the Spaniards, and PARKER's with the Dutch, by Paton; ſame ſize as his Quebec and Surveillante, 16 s. the pair.

PALEMON and LAVINIA, by Bartolozzi, after Kauffman, ſame ſize and price as the Celadon and Amelia, Damon and Muſidora.

A great number of fine Landſcapes, after Claude, Salvator, Pouſſin, Rembrandt, &c. 2 s. 6 d. each; proper for drawing from.

This Day is publiſhed,

And ſold by WILLIAM GIBB, Bookſeller, Parliament-houſe,

[Price Two SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE in Boards.]

A Diſcourſe upon the Removing of Tenants,

TO SERVE AS A SPECIMEN OF THE

LECTURES

INTENDED TO BE DELIVERED

Upon the PRACTICE of the LAW of SCOTLAND,

BY WALTER ROSS WRITER TO THE SIGNET.

The Claſs is to be opened upon the 18th November next.

IN FOUR DAYS,

The Edinburgh and London Diligence and Fly,

By Way of Kelſo, Newcaſtle, and York,

Price reduced to 3 l. 17 s.

CONTINUE to ſet out from JOHN DUNBAR'S, at the White Horſe Inn, head of Canongate, Edinburgh, at one o'clock in the morning;—and from Mr WILSON'S, at the Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane, London, every lawful day. Each paſſenger to pay 3 l. 17 s. Sterling, and be allowed one ſtone of luggage; all above to pay 6 d. per pound weight. Have proper conveniencies for luggage, parcels, &c.

Thoſe that ſend goods muſt obſerve to pack them ſo as to undergo the motion of the carriage, or the proprietors will not be anſwerable for damages occaſioned thereby. Nor will they be accountable for boxes, parcels, &c. above the value of 15 l. Sterling; and that only when enquired for within a month after their being diſpatched.

DESERTED from the Second 71ſt regiment of foot at Perth, upon Saturday night the 27th day of July 1782.

DAVID ALLAN, aged 34 years or thereby, fair complection, browniſh fair hair, brown eyes. Had on when he deſerted, a claret coloured jacket and waiſtcoat, tartan green kilt, red hoſe, a bonnet and feathers. He was ſome time ago ſerving Sir Adam Ferguſſon in Ayrſhire, in the character of butler or family ſervant, and has ſince reſided with his wife and family at Edinburgh, until he enliſted in ſaid regiment in June laſt.

Whoever apprehends ſaid deſerter, ſo as he may be ſecured in any of his Majeſty's jails, will be entitled to receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Sterling, over and above the allowance by act of Parliament, by applying to the commanding officer of ſaid regiment at Perth, or to Mr William Chalmers writer in Edinburgh.

JOHN BAYLE, Vintner in Edinburgh, begs leave to acquaint the Public and his friends, that he is appointed Sutler to the encampment at Weſt Barns, and has, by permiſſion, pitched and fitted up three Marquees, or Dining Tents, for the uſe of theſe Gentlemen and Ladies who come to take a view of the ground and the Camp, where, on the ſhorteſt notice, they may be ſerved with whatever entertainment they are pleaſed to order, and by which the inconveniency that aroſe laſt ſeaſon for want of accommodation for the reception of ſtrangers will be removed.

He alſo begs leave further to acquaint theſe Noblemen and Gentlemen who have hitherto been pleaſed to honour him with their employment, that his houſe in Edinburgh is kept open, as uſual, and the buſineſs conducted with equal propriety; ſo that he humbly flatters himſelf with a continuance of their favour, which he will endeavour to merit by every attention in his power.

INTIMATION TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of JAMIESON and CARMICHAEL, and THOMAS CARMICHAEL merchant in Edinburgh, are deſired to take notice, that the proceſs of multiple-poinding, at the inſtance of the truſtees, is now brought into Court, and the uſual interlocutor pronounced therein by Lord Alva, Ordinary, appointing the creditors to produce their reſpective intereſts; which it is therefore requeſted they will do without delay.

The clerk to the proceſs is Mr George Kilpatrick, in the office of Meſſrs. Orme and Menzies.

TEA LICENCES.

EXCISE-OFFICE, Edinburgh, July 29. 1782.

BY Acts of Parliament paſſed in the 20th, 21ſt, and 22d years of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, every perſon who, after the 5th day of July 1780, doth trade in, ſell, or vend any COFEE, TEA, or CHOCOLATE, is required to take out a LICENCE for that purpoſe, paying for the ſame, the ſum of FIVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE; and every ſuch perſon is, by the ſaid firſt-mentioned act, required to take out a freſh Licence ten days at leaſt before the expiration of twelve kalender months after taking out the firſt Licence, before he or ſhe do preſume to trade in, ſell, or vend any Coffee, Tea, or Chocolate; and, in the ſame manner, to renew ſuch Licence from year to year, paying down the like ſum of Five Shillings and Sixpence for each and every new, or renewed Licence, under the penalty of TWENTY POUNDS for each offence.

In purſuance of theſe acts of Parliament, the COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE do hereby give notice, that attendance is given at the chief office of Exciſe in Edinburgh, for the limits of the city of Edinburgh, and by the ſeveral Collectors of Excile, on their collections, for the other parts of Scotland, ſo as every perſon who continues to trade in, vend, or ſell any Coffee, Tea, or Chocolate, may renew his or her Licence, within ten days at leaſt before the expiration of twelve kalendar months after taking out their laſt Licence;—and it is expected that all concerned will, by compliance with the law, prevent any proſecution againſt them for the penalty incurred by neglect of this notice.

By order of the Commiſſioners,

JOHN THOMSON, Secretary.

For Inverneſs, Findhorn, and Cromarty,

THE Sloop THREE FRIENDS of LEITH, ALEXANDER MONRO Maſter, is now lying at the birth in Leith harbour, will be ready to ſail upon Friday firſt, the 2d Auguſt, which may be depended on.

N. B. Goods taken in for Inverneſs veſſels by John Watſon cooper, New Quay, Leith, and ſhipped free of all expence.

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

July 28. John, Robertſon, from Alemouth, with grain.
Anne, Law, from Montroſe, with ſundries.
Ayton, Wood, from Anſtruther, with grain.
Maria Helena, Spilberg, from Chriſtiana, with deals.
Ebenezer, Bee, from ditto, with ditto.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of HAIG, DEAS, and COMPANY, merchants in Alloa.

THE Truſtee for the Creditors of the ſaid Haig, Deas, and Company, earneſtly requeſts the ſaid Creditors to meet at the Exchange Coffee-houſe in Edinburgh, upon Friday the 16th Auguſt 1782, at eleven o'clock before noon, when matters of importance to the ſaid Creditors will be laid before them.

Not to be repeated.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 29th July 1782.

By order of the Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

ON SATURDAY the 10th of Auguſt next, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be expoſed to SALE by public auction, at the Exciſe Warehouſe in LEITH, (purſuant to act of Parliament), The following Quantities of TEA, ſeized and condemned as forfeited, viz.

		per lib.
4 Boxes, containing 217 libs. of BLACK TEA,	appraiſed at	6 s. 6 d.
2 Boxes, containing 159 libs. of ditto,	at	6 s.
5 Bags, containing 109 libs. of ditto,	at	6 s. 6 d.
3 Ditto, containing 35 libs of ditto,	at	6 s.
Sundry parcels, containing 94 libs. of ditto,	from	3 s. to 5 s.

The goods, which will be put up in lots, and the conditions of ſale, to be ſeen at the above-mentioned Warehouſe on the day preceding, and the morning of the day of ſale.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDIN. JULY 18. 1782.

BY an act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, it is, (amongſt other things) enacted, "That from and after the 1ſt day of Auguſt 1782, *no tea whatever* ſhall at any time be removed or carried *from* any part of this kingdom (not being within the limits of the weekly bills of mortality, or of the chief Office of Exciſe in *London*) to any place within the ſaid limits; and if any tea whatever ſhall be found ſo removed or carried, or removing or carrying, whether with or without permit, (except the ſame ſhall have been ſeized or condemned in England, or returned from the ſtock of a dealer for the reaſon and in the manner and form mentioned and directed by act of Parliament) all ſuch Tea, together with the Canniſters, Bags, and other Package containing ſuch Tea, and the Veſſels and Boats, and the Horſes and other Cattle and Carriages employed in removing the ſame, ſhall be *forfeited*, and ſhall and may be ſeized by any Officer of Exciſe:—*But no Tea exceeding the quantity of Twenty Pounds weight*, (not being in the original cheſt in which the ſame Tea was imported into this kingdom by the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the *Eaſt Indies*, and then continuing in the ſame ſtate in which it was ſo imported) at any one time directed to one and the ſame perſon or perſons, where there are two or more in joint trade or partnerſhip, ſhall be removed or carried from any city, town, pariſh, or place in this kingdom (not being within the limits aforeſaid) to any other place out of the limits aforeſaid, and not within the ſaid city, town, pariſh, or place from which the ſame ſhall be ſo removed or carried; and if any Tea exceeding the quantity of *Twenty* Pounds weight, at any one time, directed to one and the ſame perſon or perſons, where there are two or more in joint trade or partnerſhip, (and not being in the original cheſt as aforeſaid) ſhall be found ſo removed or carried, or removing or carrying, whether with or without permit, the ſame, together with the Canniſters, bags, and other Package containing the ſame, and the Veſſels and Boats, and the Horſes, and other Cattle and Carriages employed in removing or carrying the ſame, ſhall be *forfeited*, and ſhall and may be ſeized by any Officer of Exciſe;—Provided, That any dealer in Tea in any ſuch city, town, pariſh, or place, as aforeſaid, ſhall not thereby be prevented from taking out two or more permits, and by virtue thereof ſending two or more Packages of Tea, of Twenty Pounds each, to the ſame perſon, in the ſame day, ſo as the ſaid packages ſhall not contain more than Twenty Pounds each, and ſhall be ſent under *different permits*, and by different conveyances."

By the ſaid act, it is further enacted, "That, from and after the 5th day of July 1782, if any perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhall counterfeit, or forge, or cauſe to be counterfeited or forged, any permit or certificate for the removal of any Exciſeable Commodity from one part of this kingdom to any other part thereof, for the removal of which a permit or certificate is, by any act of Parliament now in force, required—or if any perſon or perſons ſhall, knowingly or willingly, give or grant any falſe or untrue permit or certificate, or ſhall, knowingly or willingly, accept or receive any falſe or untrue permit or certificate, to accompany any ſuch Exciſeable Commodity to be removed as aforeſaid; or if any perſon or perſons ſhall fraudulently alter or eraze any permit or certificate, after the ſame ſhall have been given or granted by the proper Officer of Exciſe; or if any perſon or perſons ſhall, knowingly or willingly, publiſh, or make uſe of any ſuch permit or certificate, ſo counterfeited, forged, falſe, untrue, altered, or erazed, every perſon ſo offending, ſhall, for each and every ſuch offence, FORFEIT and loſe the ſum of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS. And every ſuch Permit or certificate ſo counterfeited, forged, erazed, or altered, ſhall be invalid, and of no effect."

The COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE have directed the foregoing clauſes to be publiſhed for the information of all perſons concerned, that they may duly attend thereto, and avoid the PENALTIES and FORFEITURES that will be incurred by diſobedience to this act of Parliament.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN THOMSON, Sec.

BÉAUME DE VIE.

By the KING's PATENT.

THE great number of extraordinary Cures daily performed by this moſt efficacious Medicine, renders it unneceſſary to laviſh encomiums on its ſaluzary effects: Suffice it therefore to ſay, that the BEAUME, by its cordial, attenuating, and detergent powers, fortifies the ſtomach and bowels, and by promoting a good digeſtion, purifies the blood and juices, and gives vigour to the conſtitution.—To theſe qualities the faculty attribute its having proved ſo eminently ſerviceable in gouty, rheumatic, ſcorbutic, languid, nervous, and hypocondriac caſes: and hence alſo they account for its being ſo particularly beneficial in FEMALE DISORDERS; and ſuch as are incident to the conſtitution in Spring and Fall.

*** To prevent counterfeits, the bottles are each ſigned by

W. NICOLL, (Vender.) T. BECKET, (a Proprietor.)

Sold by W. Nicoll, St Paul's Church-yard, London, at 3 s. the bottle, with the uſual allowances; Meſſrs HUSBAND and EEDER, Edinburgh; J. Potts at Dublin; and by a dealer in moſt of the principal towns in Great Britain.

To be SOLD by private bargain at Berwick,

A VESSEL on the Stocks, about two-thirds built, burthen about ſix keels of coals, or about 120 tons, built of a large ſcantling of the beſt Engliſh oak timber and plank. The veſſel being of a great breadth, would bear lengthening ſeven feet, and carry, when lengthened, ten keels of coals, at 10½ feet water. Maſts, rigging, and ſails, may be got here, if required. Apply to Mr Arthur Byram ſhip-builder in Berwick.

Any purchaſer may have the veſſel lengthened immediately, as the carpenters are juſt now engaged in lengthening a new veſſel, and will ſoon be done with her.

FORTH AND CLYDE NAVIGATION.

A QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the Company of Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation falls to be held within the Laigh Parliament-houſe here, on the 6th (being the firſt Tueſday) of Auguſt next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in terms of act of Parliament;—but as the Court of Seſſion will then be ſitting, the meeting will adjourn to the Aſſembly Hall.

It is requeſted of the Noblemen and Gentlemen Proprietors to attend, as many things occur which are frequently delayed, on account of the ſmallneſs of the number of Proprietors preſent.

CARRIDEN HOUSE TO LET.

TO be LET for one or more years, and entered to whenever a tenant inclines, The Houſe and Offices of CARRIDEN, which is large, commodious and well furniſhed, and fit to accommodate a genteel family.

It is moſt pleaſantly ſituated upon the high bank above the ſea ſhore, about fifteen miles weſt from Edinburgh by Queensferry, and one mile eaſt from the town and port of Borrowſtounneſs, and commands an extenſive proſpect of both ſides of the Frith of Forth.

The tenant may either have the gardens or not, and likewiſe ſeveral very fine incloſures, from five to nine acres each, all at preſent in very rich paſture, except one ſown with graſs ſeeds this ſeaſon.

This houſe is moſt conveniently ſituated for the market towns of Linlithgow and Borrowſtounneſs, and there is excellent coal juſt in the neighbourhood.

For further particulars apply to Provoſt Andrew at Linlithgow; and a ſervant at the houſe will ſhow it.

JUDICIAL SALE.

(UPSET PRICE REDUCED.)

TO be SOLD by public roup, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills, within the New Parliament or Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 2d day of Auguſt next, between the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

That HOUSE in the SOCIETY, Edinburgh,

built by Mr Campbell of Argyle's Square, and lately poſſeſſed by John Home, Eſq; at 45 l. Sterling of yearly rent. It lies on the ſouth of Mr Pringle's houſe, and conſiſts of ſunk ſtorey, parlour, and drawing-room floors, two ſtoreys above for bed-rooms, beſides garrets. It holds of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of 1 l. 1 s. of feu-duty. The upſet price 450 l.

The houſe may be ſeen every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, from twelve to two o'clock.

Copies of the articles of roup and conditions of ſale are in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick depute clerk of Seſſion, and Matthew Sandilands writer to the ſignet, who will ſhow the progreſs of writs, and give any farther information to thoſe intending to purchaſe.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE SHIRE OF RENFREW.

THERE is to be SOLD, by public roup, within the houſe of Mrs Graham vintner in Paiſley, upon Tueſday the 27th day of Auguſt 1782, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

All and Whole the Lands of EASTER WALKINSHAW, with the houſes and pertinents lying within the pariſh and ſhire of Renfrew, as the ſame are at preſent poſſeſſed by James Storie. Theſe Lands are now out of leaſe, have not been raiſed in the rents for twenty-three years paſt, and hold of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of a ſmall feu-duty. They lie in the neighbourhood of the thriving town of Paiſley, are well adapted for ſituations for houſes to carry on manufactories; and being adjacent to the Water of Gryffe, a bleachfield may be erected on theſe lands to great advantage.

The conditions of roup are in the hands of Samuel Mitchelſon junior writer to the ſignet; to whom, or to William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, enquiry may be made as to further particulars.

The Lands will be ſold by private bargain at any time betwixt and the day of ſale.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE HOUSES after mentioned, in BAILIE FYFE's CLOSE, north ſide of the High Street of Edinburgh:

	YEARLY RENT.
The Houſe preſently poſſeſſed by Miſs Lythgow,	L. 15 0 0
The Houſe poſſeſſed by Mr John Dunſmuire,	15 0 0
A ſmall Houſe poſſeſſed by Mrs Penny,	4 0 0
Another ſmall Houſe,	1 10 0
	L. 35 10 0

The ſituation of theſe houſes is well calculate for people of buſineſs, are of eaſy acceſs, and the two firſt have a pleaſant proſpect to the north.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to Robert Sym clerk to the ſignet.

FARMS IN ROSS-SHIRE TO LET.

THERE is to be SET, for ſuch number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to either at Martinmas or Whitſunday next, the following FARMS, viz.

I. The Farm and Eſtate of MILNCRAIG, with the extenſive Highland Grazings of Strathruſdale, Milnof Milncraig, and Lands of Tollie.—This farm lies in the pariſh of Roſkeen, and is very pleaſantly ſituated along ſide of the river of Alneſs; has a beautiful and commanding proſpect of the Moray and Cromarty friths, and of the moſt beautiful and fertile parts of the counties of Roſs and Cromarty; and is excellently ſituated either for fiſhing or ſhooting, as the hills and woods in the neighbourhood afford plenty of game of all kinds, and the river of Alneſs very good ſalmon and trout fiſhing.—There is a good manſion-houſe with garden and offices, and a complete ſet of farm-offices at Milncraig, with about one hundred and ſixty acres of arable land, well incloſed and ſubdivided with good ſtone dykes, all fenſible; and the greateſt part of theſe lands have been ſome years in graſs, and all laid down in high order. Beſide the above quantity of arable land, there is a pretty extenſive ſheep run cloſe adjoining to the farm, and extenſive plantations fit for wintering black cattle.—The graſings of Strathruſdale are only about four miles diſtant from the farm of Milncraig; ſo that the black cattle and ſheep graſed there in ſummer, can be commodiouſly wintered at Milncraig. There is plenty of fine peats at a moderate diſtance, and an inexhauſtible marle pit cloſe adjoining to the farm, which is ſold by the proprietor thereof at a very moderate price.

This farm is centrically ſituated betwixt Dingwall, Tain, and Cromarty, three good market towns, and only two miles diſtant from the ſea.

II. The Farms of CASTLECRAIGE, DUNSKAITH, and ARMAT, with the extenſive grazings thereto belonging, lying in the pariſh of Nigg, beautifully and commodiouſly ſituate along the ſea-ſide, on the north ſide of the Cromarty Ferry, and immediately oppoſite to the town of Cromarty. Theſe farms lie all contiguous and adjoining to each other, have been long in graſs, which has been moſtly paſtured for many years back for behoof of the proprietor, and are remarkable for carrying fine ſweet graſs, fit for either black cattle or ſheep.

The arable land of theſe farms conſiſt of about 100 acres, and the graſs grounds and ſheep run are very extenſive. There are large plantations of Scots firs, with plenty of whins, broom, and heath, much calculated for wintering black cattle or ſheep. They have a great command of ſea-ware, of the beſt quality; and as there is a daily communication by the Ferry to Cromarty, a growing manufacturing town, every article that can be raiſed from the farm will find a ready market. Theſe farms are ſufficiently fenced off from the neighbouring grounds, by a wooden railing on the one ſide, the ſea making a ſufficient fence on the other. Theſe railings can be eaſily kept up, as there are plenty of growing timber on the premiſſes. The proprietor will give every reaſonable encouragement for erecting a genteel farm-houſe and offices.

Any perſon inclining to rent any of theſe farms, may either correſpond with Mr Roſs of Cromarty, the proprietor at London, or with Hugh Roſs his factor at Cromarty. Alexander Smith at Cromarty Mains will ſhow the premiſſes to any perſon wanting to treat about a leaſe of any of them.

TO be LET, for ſuch a number of years as may be agreed on, and entered to immediately,

That large and convenient INN, with coach-houſe, ſtables, &c. at CARNWATH, twenty-five miles from Edinburgh, on the turnpike-road to Ayr. The fly to Ayr and Portpatrick paſſes and repaſſes there twice a-week. The high road from Peebles to Glaſgow croſſes the Ayr road at ſaid INN. Arable and paſture ground from 90 to 100 acres, may be had, if wanted, part of which may be entered to immediately, and part at Martinmas.

Mr John Stodart tenant at Carnwath will ſhow the premiſſes. Offers may be given to Mr John Wanchope writer to the ſignet, Princes Street, Edinburgh, or to Mr Stodart factor at Carnwath, and to General Lockhart of Lee, the proprietor, at Dryden, near Edinburgh.

While the Houſe remains unſet, care will be taken, that the paſſengers in the Ayr and Portpatrick Fly ſhall be ſupplied with breakfaſt being the time of their paſſing at Carnwath.

General Lockhart wiſhing to preſerve the Game on his eſtates of Lee and Carnwath in Lanarkſhire, and Dryden and Oldliſton in Mid Lothian, hopes no one will ſhoot there. Unqualified perſons will be proſecuted, Whoever will give information of ſuch ſhall receive HALF A GUINEA reward.

SALE OF LANDS IN EDINBURGH-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup in the Exchange coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 7th day of Auguſt next, between five and ſix o'clock afternoon, The Lands of REDHALL, lying in the pariſh of Fala, and ſhire of Edinburgh, fifteen miles ſouth from Edinburgh, on the great road to Newcaſtle, and within eight miles of Haddington and Dalkeith.

The lands conſiſt of about 268 acres Engliſh meaſure; are pleaſantly ſituated, incloſed, and ſubdivided into parks of proper ſizes, all well watered and ſheltered, and at preſent wholly in graſs.

There is a very genteel manſion-houſe on the lands, lately built, and well finiſhed, conſiſting of a large parlour, drawing-room, dining-room, and ſix bed-chambers, beſides ſeveral good garret apartments, and kitchen, with other conveniencies, in the under ſtorey; and a ſet of convenient offices, and pigeon-houſe, all in good repair.

There is likewiſe a good deal of thriving planting and policy on this eſtate, of which a conſiderable quantity may be immediately cut without hurting the place.

When laſt let in tack, the rent was 160 l. Sterling.

The lands hold of the town of Edinburgh for payment of a feu-duty of 30 l. Scots.

John Weir at Redhall will ſhow the eſtate.—For further particulars enquire at John Moir writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE ADJOURNED

TO THURSDAY THE 1ST OF AUGUST 1782.

By authority of the Court of Seſſion,

THERE is to be expoſed to ſale, by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 1ſt day of Auguſt 1782, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late Writer in Edinburgh,

I. The TOWN and LANDS OF SOUTHFODD, *alias* SOUTHFIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the pariſh and regality of Dunfermline, and ſheriffdom of Fife,

Theſe Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the ſtock, after all deductions, is proven to be L. 252 5 5 6-12ths.
Excluſive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent, 10 0 0
And the proven free teind of theſe lands is 2 5 6 1-12th.

Proven free rent of ſtock and teind, L. 264 10 11 7-12ths.

The proven value of the free ſtock of theſe lands, excluſive of lime-quarry, is twenty-five years purchaſe;—of the quarry, eight years purchaſe; and of the free teind, five years purchaſe;—extending the total value and upſet price of theſe lands of Southfodd and pertinents to 6398 l. 3 s. 11 d. 11-12ths Sterling.

II. The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and others, lying within the pariſh of Coupar, and ſhire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of theſe lands to the ſuperior is two-pence Sterling, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each ſingular ſucceſſor.—The valued rent of theſe lands is 264 l. Scots, and the proven value and upſet price of the ſuperiority 70 l. Sterling.

N. B. *This Superiority, along with the lands of Southfodd, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament for the county of Fife,* and are to be expoſed to ſale in one lot.

III. The Lands of ETTRICKHOUSE or ETTRICKHALL, with the teinds and whole pertinents, lying within the pariſh of Ettrick and ſheriffdom of Selkirk, holding of the Crown.

The proven free yearly rent of theſe lands, ſtock and teind, is 136 l. 15 s. 6 d. 10 12ths Sterling; and the proven value thereof 2100 l. Sterling, at which they are to be expoſed. They afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in Selkirkſhire.

IV. THAT INCLOSURE conſiſting of fifteen acres, and ſix falls of ground in the fields of Invereſk, commonly called the Weſter Fore-Brae, with the teind-ſheaves and pertinents of the ſame, lying within the pariſh of Invereſk, and ſheriffdom of Edinburgh, holding feu of the Duke of Buccleugh, for payment of 2 l. 4 s. Scots of feu-duty. The proven free rent of which lands, ſtock and teind, is 30 l. 17 s. 7 d. 3-12ths Sterling; and the proven value thereof at twenty-four years purchaſe, extends to 741 l. 3 s. 6 d. Sterling.

The articles of roup, &c. will be ſeen in the hands of Mr Alexander Roſs depute clerk of Seſſion.

JUDICIAL SALE OF THE ESTATES OF KILSYTH AND LEUCHARS,

PARTS OF THE YORK BUILDING COMPANY's ESTATES.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament-houſe, on Wedneſday the 7th day of Auguſt next, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands, Lordſhip, and Eſtate of KILSYTH, lying in the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton, all in one lot.——This eſtate was, in 1727, let by the York Building Company to Mr Campbell of Shawfield, for 99 years, at 500 l. per annum ——The lands meaſure about 7858 acres. The ſuperiorities of the eſtate will give the purchaſer conſiderable parliamentary influence in the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton.

The upſet price is only 12,500 l. being 25 years purchaſe of ſaid tack-duty.

ALSO, at the ſame time and place, by adjournment,

The Lands, Lordſhip, and eſtate of LEUCHARS, lying in the county of Fife, in three lots.

Lot	ACRES. A.	R.	F.	Free Rent Sterling.	Upſet Price Sterling.
I.	370	0	0	L. 76 13 0 11/12	L. 1762 19 11 11/12
II.	500	0	0	123 10 0 1/2	2840 11 5 1/2
III.	3724	0	0	537 16 4 11/12	12369 16 11 11/12
Totals,				737 19 5 11/12	16973 8 4 1/2

The upſet prices of the Lots of this Eſtate are ſtated at twenty-three years purchaſe of the free rent, without any addition on account of the graſſums, rating the victual, the wheat at 13 s. 4 d. the bear and oats at 8 s. 4 d. and the meal at 10 s. 6 d.

Printed copies of the particulars of the rental, and of the different Lots of theſe two eſtates, with copies of the propoſed articles of ſale, may be had from Alexander Mackenzie writer to the ſignet; and plans of the eſtates, diſtinguiſhing the lots, may be ſeen in his hands, or in the hands of Keith Dunbar depute clerk of ſeſſion, clerk to the ſale.

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